

PUBLIC LEDGER

EXCEPT SUNDAY, JULY FOURTH, THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Thomas A. Davis

OFFICE—Public Ledger Building, No. 19 East Third Street, Maysville, Ky.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.

One Year \$5.00

Two Months \$1.25

Three Months \$1.75

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Per Month \$5.00

Payable to Collector at end of Month.

Mr. Bryan—“Hello, Central! I want to talk to the American workingman.” Central—“He’s at work and very busy, Mr. Bryan; ring off, please.”

AS THE result of a local controversy in Monroe County, Ill., as to the comparative conditions at present and during the last Democratic Administration, it has been proved—

That one bushel of corn will buy two and one-half pounds of coffee, when in 1896 it bought but two-thirds of a pound.

That one bushel of wheat will buy 13 yards of gingham, while in 1896 it bought but 10 yards.

That one bushel of oats will buy 6 pounds of rolled oats, while in 1896 it it bought 2½ pounds.

That 329 bushels of corn will buy a binder, while in 1896 it took 750 bushels.

That 171 bushels of corn will buy a wagon, while in 1896 it took 344 bushels, or that 100 bushels of wheat will buy the same wagon, while in 1896 it took 110 bushels.

That 44 bushels of corn will buy a chilled plow, while in 1896 it took 100 bushels.

That one pound of wool will buy 4½ yards of calico, while in 1896 it bought 2½ yards.

That 9 bushels of corn will buy a keg of nails, and in 1896 it took 10 bushels.

That 3 bushels of corn will buy 12 yards of Lonsdale muslin, for which it took 5 in 1896.

That 55 pounds of wool will buy you a goat, and that it took 109 pounds to buy in 1896.

That 12½ pounds of wool will buy a pair of shoes which it took 27 pounds to buy in 1896.

That 35 1/2 bushels of wheat will buy a set of harness, that it took 50 bushels to buy in 1896; or that 100 bushels of corn will buy, while it took 155 bushels in 1896; or that 100 bushels of oats will buy, while it took 250 in 1896; or 113 pounds of wool will buy, while it took 227 pounds in 1896.

In 1896 the implement man was besieged with offers to trade horses and cows for implements, and now no one ever hears of any such offer being made.

In the face of such undeniable proof of prosperity among the farmers, the 16 to 1, imperialistic and other political vagaries can make little impression.

James Davis of Maysville has been granted a pension of \$8 per month.

A lot of copper wire has been stolen from the track of the street railway from the Cemetery to the Fairground.

William Applegate was arrested yesterday for striking one of the Paul boys Wednesday night and was held in \$1,000 bail. He was sent to jail.

Mr. George Becket of Union street, who has been working at Harrodsburg and Lexington, is at home threatened with an attack of fever.

We have seen the frail infant when the faint struggle for existence was most momentous, and made strong by the use of White's Cream Vermifuge. Price, 25 cents.

CIVIL LIBERTY CLUB.

One Organized in Sixth Ward With a Large Membership.

A Civil Liberty Club was organized last night in the Sixth Ward at Lime-stone Fire Hall with the following officers:

President—Sherman A. Davis; Secretary—M. E. Eason; Treasurer—W. C. Clegg.

The club has been selected as their meeting night, and they expect to have some good speakers on hand every Thursday evening.

The Club starts out with a membership of sixty odd.

The editor of the *Fort Wayne, Ky.* Mississippian, writes of the Folsom, who was cured of kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. J. Jas. Wood & Son and Armstrong & Co.

Kentucky State News.

THE YOUTSEY TRIAL.

Judge Cantrell Refuses the Plea of the Defense for a Further Consideration of the Case.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 6.—Court convened at 9 o'clock Friday morning and the Youtsey case was at once called.

Col. L. J. Crawford announced that a response to the summons sent to Breathitt county had been received, and that there had been no word from the defense, but that the defense asked for more time, but, Judge Cantrell stated that he thought every means to obtain returns had not been exhausted by the defense. The commonwealth insisted on a trial and the court ordered a jury to be impaneled.

Refused to Quash Indictment.

Col. Nelson presented a motion to quash the indictment against the defense, the defense objecting. It was denied because a properly certified copy had not been sent here and other prescribed rules had not been followed. The court overruled the motion.

An affidavit was then presented by the defense asking for a continuance.

The affidavit contained a statement as to what the missing witnesses from Breathitt and Knob counties would testify. It is a denial of the testimony of W. A. Taylor, and states that the case is hurt by the absence of Taylor, Finley and others.

The first jury panel consisted of Robert Southworth, Ed. Worth, S. Rat Triplett, Jno. T. Henry, Thomas Allen, Alvin Bryan, W. E. Early and Arthur Kemper; demissives: Thomas, a Brown democrat; G. H. Nunnelly, a prohibitionist, and H. M. Grover and F. P. Towles, republi-

cans.

Attorney Franklin Surprised.

After the presentation of the affidavit the state's attorneys retired for consultation. The defense's motion to quash the indictment came as a surprise, and for a time it looked as though it would be done.

Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin stated that the records of the Scott circuit court failed to show that an indictment was filed here, and asked that they should be fixed. The defense's motion to quash the indictment was then overruled, and all the affidavits were rejected.

Col. Nelson claiming the records are not complete, also that the judgment for change of venue from the Franklin circuit court was never filed. Judge Cantrell ruled that the irregularities in the affidavits and the objections are not of sufficient consideration now. He therefore overruled the amended motion to quash the indictment.

Exceptions to a ruling.

The defense took exceptions to the affidavits and then resolved on a point during which time the judge was to decide what parts of the affidavits, giving an outline of the testimony of missing witnesses, should be admissible.

It was discovered during the argument that the records were missing. This is what surprised the defense, and Col. Nelson to claim that were notified. The papers were afterward found in the box with the Davis records. They had been misplaced.

Affidavits Admitted.

When court convened Friday afternoon the judge ruled that the affidavits showing the testimony which should be given in the trial as presented by the defense should be admissible as depositions, subject to objections by the state. The court then ordered that a jury be selected, overruling the defense's objections.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A Bill to Make the State Bear the Expenses of Primary Elections Was Defeated.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 6.—Senator Frazier, democrat, sealed up his resolution in the senate Friday morning to adjourn sine die October 10. After long wrangling, each party charging the other with obstructing legislation, the special session was adjourned.

Senator Puryear's bill to make the state bear the expenses of primary elections was defeated by a vote of 20 to 5.

House bill 19 was passed by the senate, and house bill 13, which is the main bill, was then taken up.

Mike Mornahan Acquited.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6.—Mike Mornahan, who is the noted Negro lawyer, editor and lecturer here, at the registration polls Tuesday, was acquitted late Friday on the grounds of self-defense. Evidence showed that Benjamin returned to the booth armed after Mornahan had beaten him with a pistol and renewed the trouble, after firing he ran and was shot from behind.

May Establish Girls' School.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6.—The executive committee of the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky will hold a meeting Tuesday for the purpose of considering a plan for the establishment of a college for girls under the auspices of the church.

Judge Tuttle's Sudden Death.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6.—Judge F. S. Tuttle, a prominent citizen of this city, this morning, suddenly dropped dead shortly after returning from his farm. He left a wife and several grown children in comfortable circumstances.

Found.

Advertisements under this heading inserted free; but advertisers must furnish the copy.

Fresh Oysters at John O'Keefe's.

NOTICE.

Eighty cents per dozen, \$8 for 10 shares, \$80 for 100 shares stock in twenty-third series Limestone Building Association. Good investment, paying cash dividends. Books now open for subscription to stock. Call on any of the officers.

A MAYSVILLE LADY

Offers Some Valuable Advice—Every Reader Interested.

Perhaps the reader is a “Doubting Thomas,” for Maysville is full of them.

Doubt, as a rule, leads to investigation, and as “Doubting Thomas” will not accept as facts a long statement giving particulars of some incredible cure on the other side of the continent, he is asked to investigate the following testimony of a local citizen:

Mrs. C. J. Sweet of 713 East Second street says:

“Doan's Kidney Pills ended pain in my back which had annoyed me for a considerable time. My mother, Mrs. A. F. Sweet, also used this remedy and values it highly. Mr. Sweet got Doan's Kidney Pills for me at J. Jas. Wood & Son's Drugstore, corner of West Second and Market streets. We are only too pleased to recommend a preparation which has proved so reliable and effective as did Doan's Kidney Pills.”

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents a box.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

SOLE AGENTS for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no substitute.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming any interest in the estate of the above deceased, to present their claims properly verified and supported by evidence sufficient for settlement, to any of the undersigned Executrixes, or to the estate, and the estate is requested to make payment to them.

GEO. W. SUTLER, Executrix, Oct. 1, 1896.

J. L. NEWELL, Oct. 21, 1896.

Call and examine our stock before buying

WINTER UNDER CLOTHING!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SHIPMENT.

Ladies Ribbed Vests, \$1.00

Ladies Ribbed Union Suits, \$1.00

Men's Underwear, \$1.00

Men's Underwear, \$1.00

Ladies Fancy Skirts, \$1.00

Men's Fancy Hose, \$1.00

Men's Fancy Stockings, \$1.00

Men's Working Shirts, \$1.00

Call and examine our stock before buying

Seasonable Drygoods.

Fancy and Staple.

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Mattings.

Housekeeping Goods Generally

Always in Stock.

GEO. COX & SON.

Established in 1819.

500 West Second street.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

People's Column

No Charge!

Advertisements under the headings of “Help Wanted,” “Lost” and “Found,” and “Notices” will be published free of charge, and “Notices” not exceeding three lines in length, are free to all.

For Business Advertisements inserted call 182.

If an advertisement is to come the next time, we insist as many repetitions as necessary to secure what you advertise for. We wish advertisers to feel that they are being fairly treated in our columns.

For Advertising—Must furnish copy, which can be sent to the office or sent by mail.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER,

No. 18 East Third Street.

It will pay you to see

them, whether or not you

wish to buy.

Like those left by the

passing of Time, they have

come to stay and are being

added to daily.

The prices on these

“New Wrinkles” are such

that you will be compelled

to make a purchase.

We are the leaders

in all kinds of Hardware

and ammunition.

FRANK OWENS

HARDWARE COMP'Y.

FOR SALE—COOKING STOVE—in first-class condition. Apply to Mrs. S. F. BROOKS, Haywood.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—Second-hand, good condition. Apply to Mrs. E. W. EATON, March 21.

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TERrible TRAGEDY

A Prominent New York Woman, Becoming Insane, Attempted to Wipe Out Her Family.

USED CARBOLIC ACID AND A PISTOL

She Shot Two of Her Children and Forced the Third One to Drink the Deadly Drug.

The Mother Then Committed Suicide By Shooting—Brooding Over the Prospects of Death Unsettled Her Mind.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane Friday, shot her two children, Ethel, aged 12 years, and Theodore, aged 8 years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself.

Another child lies in Fortham hospital at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns. Before shooting the children, Mrs. Smith tried to force them to drink carbolic acid. Long brooding over the prospect of death and insanity, she then came to the conclusion that the cause of the woman's insanity.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who has been connected with the grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co. for 21 years.

Driver of Train. Mrs. Smith drove her husband to the station Friday morning and appeared happy and care free. She promised to meet him on his return from the city at night. It is believed that she went out in the morning from the drive to the train with her husband, who was in the pilot.

When and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery.

With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Ten of these were missing from the box when it was found. In the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two cartridges. In an attempt to pierce her heart, she fired eight shots, all but two of which took effect.

Sent the Coachman Away.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon Mrs. Smith instructed her coachman to hitch up the team and take his wife, also a servant of the Smiths, for a drive to the Bronx. Mrs. Smith returned shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon and they were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed but she did not appear to be activated.

"Don't come in yet," she said with a smile, "make a long ride. It is plenty of time in the afternoon."

The woman again went away but they did not stay long. They returned at 4:40 o'clock and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

Left the Baby Carbolic Acid.

Mabel, three years old, was killed during the night. The mother had induced the baby to drink carbolic acid.

Then the mother got the revolver and fired three shots and the chest of the little girl was literally torn to pieces.

Then the mother, who had returned from school, Ethel, the oldest girl, was shot at the door and shot him instantly. After satisfying herself that the boy was dead, Mrs. Smith returned up stairs.

Plotted Turned on Herself.

Walking into the hall she shot herself in the right temple. The bullet tore through her body, killing her instantly. Mr. and Mrs. Moore at once summoned Policeman Schiffrin. An examination disclosed the fact that Mrs. Smith, Theodore, the little boy, and Mabel, the little four-year-old girl, were dead. Ethel, the oldest child, aged 12, will probably recover.

Mrs. Smith left two letters. One was addressed to her husband and read:

"Dear Walter—I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry but can find no other way—Lillian."

Violent Act.

London, Oct. 6.—The detective, F. A. Seymour's report in publishing V. Adams' Seymour's report of the first Peking relief expedition as cabled September 8 and Dr. Adams' Bruce's report of the taking of the Taku fort June 17, gives a letter from the lords of the admiralty, warning of complicity in the plot. Admiral Seymour, his son and judge, in directing a force composed of so many nationalists and adds that Lord Salisbury entirely concurs in the expression of approval.

England's Policy Condensed.

Cape Town, Oct. 6.—The presbytery of the Dutch Reformed church by a vote of 23 against 4, Friday adopted a resolution strongly condemning the policy of Great Britain in South Africa.

The chairman of the Mr. Stedman, in course of a vigorous speech declared that he was only loyal under compulsion, and did not care who knew it.

Elected Mayor.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6.—Livingston Mims was elected mayor of this city Friday over three other candidates by a majority of 139 out of a total of over 10,000.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Men Fought on Top of a Passenger Train Moving at the Rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—On the top of a Chicago & Alton passenger train moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, William Burke, of this city, and an unknown man fought a duel, to the death Friday night. The two men were on the train to St. Louis. After the train left East St. Louis, the stranger drew a revolver and demanded Burke's money. Burke refused to comply with the request and grappled with his antagonist. During the struggle, Burke was struck and the unknown man hit Burke in the side but the latter managed to push him from the top of the coach. He was picked up with his skull crushed and otherwise horribly injured and barely alive. Burke will recover.

ON THEIR WEDDING TRIP.

A Columbus Couple Robbed of Valuable Jewelry, \$240 in Cash and a \$557 Draft in New York.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Journal and Advertiser says that Dr. and Mrs. Yeatman Wardlow, of Columbus, O., were robbed of jewels worth \$2,000, \$246 in cash and a draft for \$557 at 2:00 a.m. Saturday morning. Dr. and Mrs. Wardlow were on their honeymoon trip, having been married in Asheville, N. C., September 24. The robbery was committed by a sneak thief, who escaped through a window, being seen by Mrs. Wardlow.

TRouble IN SPAIN.

Senor Robledo Says, If Present Conditions Continue Long, a Revolution is Inevitable.

Madrid, Oct. 6.—Senor Romero de Robledo, who in 1896 was minister of justice in the cabinet of the late Senor Canovas del Castillo, has caused a stir by a violent speech in regard to the political and economic situation of Spain. He declared that it matters were to continue long as they are now revolution would be inevitable. Although he always has been a staunch supporter of the monarchial principle he hinted that in certain eventualities he would espouse the republican cause.

The Competitive Military Drills. In the competitive military drills given under the auspices of the St. Louis exposition it was announced Friday night, Company E, of the 2d Wisconsin, won first prize, and Company D, of the 3d Ohio, was third, and Company G, of the 1st Missouri, was fourth.

From the Gold Field.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 6.—The steam Santa Ana has arrived from the Nome gold fields with 267 passengers and \$60,000 worth of treasure. Golivine bay passengers say Melsing, Ophir and Elkhorn, of that district, are as rich as Anvil or the best creeks of the Klondike.

Lost Cable Recovered.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Gen. Greeley says he has a telegraph from Alaska, saying that the signal cable had recovered and landed the cable which was lost off the cable ship some time ago. They are now laying the cable from St. Michael to Nome City.

Italian Government Protests.

Paris, Oct. 6.—Le Journal publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent saying that the Italian government has sent to Washington a protest against "excessive liberty" accorded to anarchists in the United States.

Figures for the Week.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Business failures for the week in the United States numbered 177 as against 169 last week; 145 in this week a year ago; 163 in 1898; 239 in 1897 and 291 in 1896.

Death of Capt. John McIntosh Kell.

Sunnyside, Ga., Oct. 6.—Capt. John McIntosh Kell, adjutant general of Georgia, and one of the most noted men in the south, died at his home there this Friday evening.

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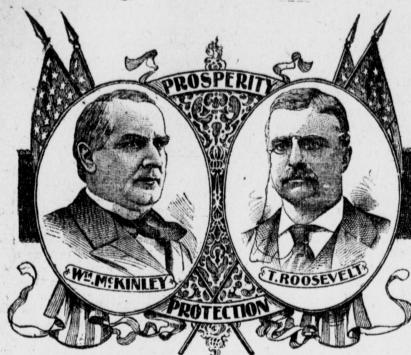
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SUPPLEMENT TO
PUBLIC LEDGER.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

LOOK LIKE WINNERS



Can't Figure Out Anything But Victory

(Albert Halstead in Louisville Post.)

Washington, Sept. 29.—President McKinley's letter of acceptance seems to mark the beginning of the real fight for the Presidency. He accepts the issue of imperialism made by the Democrats and forces the fighting on that battlefield, without subordinating the question of free coinage of silver. Judging by the manner in which Mr. McKinley's letter has been received, he has gained a point on his adversary by his defense of the Republican party's treatment of the Philippine question and by emphasizing the danger of free coinage, which Mr. Bryan and his supporters would seek to obscure.

The Democracy made the paramount issue of that imperialism, but Mr. Bryan succeeded, contrary to the judgment of the best Democrats of Kansas City, in forcing the convention to specifically declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the party also reaffirmed the Chicago platform with its attack upon the Supreme Court and the judiciary of the country.

The Republican party in this campaign stands for the existing order and for progress.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried 22 States and secured 171 electoral votes, while Mr. McKinley carried 23 States and got 271 electoral votes.

Alabama 11
Arkansas 3
Illinois 21
Indiana 15
Iowa 12
Michigan 17
Mississippi 2
Missouri 12
Montana 1
Nebraska 1
Nevada 3
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 10
New Mexico 1
New York 36
North Dakota 2
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 22
Rhode Island 4
South Dakota 1
Tennessee 12
Texas 15
Utah 1
Vermont 1
Virginia 12
Washington 1
West Virginia 6
Wisconsin 12
Minnesota 9

In 1896 Mr. McKinley carried:

California 9
Connecticut 6
Delaware 1
Florida 2
Georgia 21
Hawaii 1
Idaho 1
Illinois 23
Indiana 15
Iowa 12
Michigan 4
Maine 6
Massachusetts 15
Michigan 15
Minnesota 12
Mississippi 6
Missouri 12
Montana 1
Nebraska 1
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 10
New Mexico 1
New York 36
North Dakota 2
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 22
Rhode Island 4
South Dakota 1
Tennessee 12
Texas 15
Utah 1
Vermont 1
Virginia 12
Washington 1
West Virginia 6
Wisconsin 12

Mr. Bryan will carry all the Southern States, with the possible exception of Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, this year. The West, with Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah will give him 17 to 18 on, although the Republicans do not concede the latter four States named to him. Utah, they think, have a good chance to carry. Nebraska they are fighting for, and reports from Colorado and Nevada are not discouraging to the Republicans. For purposes of comparison, it is best to give the States with their votes that should be conceded to Bryan. They are: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; and Virginia, 12.

Mr. McKinley starts with 196 votes, counting the States that should certainly go to him. These are: California, 9, a gain of 1, for Bryan got 1 electoral vote there in 1896; Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 24; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; Minnesota, 9; Michigan, 14; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington 4; Bryan carried in 1896, so this is a gain of 4 over that year—and Wisconsin 12. The Democrats claim that the States above mentioned Illinois, Minnesota, Michi-

gan, Washington and Wisconsin are doubtful and they will not even concede New Jersey to McKinley. One often hears that Ohio may be doubtful, but that is the usual story in a Presidential year.

That Illinois is doubtful is not to be admitted for a single moment. The Republicans are fully awake and aggressive, and I am informed on the best possible authority that it will give McKinley at least 75,000 majority. Minnesota is naturally Republican and gave McKinley 53,575 plurality in 1896. In 1898 it elected Ladd, Democrat, Governor by 20,239 plurality, but Ladd was especially strong with foreign voters, and there was Republican dissatisfaction. Yet, at the election in 1898, Minnesota elected 7 Republican Congressmen, a solid delegation, showing that the State was Republican on national issues.

Michigan is claimed by Democrats on the ground that the Hollander are sufficiently numerous and disposed with the attitude of President McKinley toward the Boer war to overcome any natural Republicanism in that State. Yet Michigan gave McKinley 56,688 majority in 1896, gave the Republican candidate for Governor 75,097 in 1898, and the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge last autumn a plurality of 51,346. There is no basis for claiming Michigan in the least doubtful. Washington gave Bryan 12,493 plurality. In 1896, but a careful poll of the State has shown its Republican, while in 1898 it elected two Republican Congressmen by 2,600 majority, and that is about as far off as year. There is absolutely no doubt about Washington's going Republican. Democrats, when speaking privately, concede it.

With 196 electoral votes apparently certain, Mr. McKinley needs only 28 electoral votes to be elected. These can come from the eleven States that I have classed as doubtful. These are: South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New York, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. It would not be in the least surprising if everyone of these States finally cast its votes for McKinley. Of these Mr. Bryan has the better chance of carrying South Dakota, and Montana, I should say, though the split in the Democratic party in Montana and the hostility to Pettigrew in South Dakota, as well as the propensity of the State, are not conducive to Mr. Bryan's success there.

Four States I have classed as doubtful with chances largely favoring the Republicans. These are: New York, 36 votes; Kansas, 19 votes; Wyoming, 3 votes; and Idaho, 3 votes. New York is only classed as at all doubtful because it is always more or less uncertain. It is difficult to calculate upon what the great center of population south of the Harlem river will do. Majorities are rolled up there in astonishing shape frequently. Then Croker seems to be working for the Democratic ticket this year. New York gave McKinley 265,459 plurality in 1896, but the next year he got 267,000. Parker, Democrat, Supreme Judge by a plurality of 60,880, while in 1898 he gave Roosevelt a plurality of 17,786. This shows how it changes in its attitude on political questions. Yet 1897 and 1898 were off years. There was not so much at stake as this year. In 1896 the total vote of the State was 1,423,876, while in 1897, when Parker, Democrat, carried the State only 1,085,000. In 1898 the total vote was 1,445,000. In 1896 the total vote was 1,423,876, while in 1897, when Parker, Democrat, carried the State only 1,085,000. In 1898 the total vote was 1,445,000.

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Indiana has always been a doubtful State. It requires the hardest kind of work to carry it. It was won for McKinley by 18,181 plurality, or 59.31 per cent in a total vote of 637,305. The Republicans carried it for Secretary of

State in 1898 by 17,515 plurality in a total vote of 573,332, or 49.59 per cent. The same year the Republicans elected nine out of thirteen Congressmen, the total vote of Congressmen being 294,311 and the Democratic Congressional vote 275,274, a Republican plurality on Congressmen of 9,037. Each party is making the most aggressive kind of a fight this year. The Democrats are united better than in 1896, and the issue will be very close, with the chance favoring the Republicans. That is the best judgment that can be made of Indiana, which is always uncertain.

In Kentucky the National issues are subordinated to the issue of good government, and the Republicans and the so-called Bryan or anti-Gospel Democrats are united in their opposition to the Governorship and the obnoxious Gospel law on the people.

The Democrats are making great claims and saying Kentucky is sure for Bryan and the Democratic candidate for Governor. That is bimboe, Kentucky is a close State. The Republicans, with their Democratic allies, are confident that they can elect Yerkes, who is a strong candidate for Governor. Mr. McKinley is popular in the State, and if Yerkes is elected he should get the State's electoral vote, the fight against Gobelin undoubtedly helping McKinley. Republicans who are gold judges of political situations say that Yerkes should be elected by over 30,000, so McKinley should have a good plurality also. One trouble is that the Democrats control the election machinery, and they can in some places fix returns as they choose. Whether after the exposure of their methods they will dare to do so is another question. In 1896 the highest election the Republicans carried had a plurality of 281. Of the thirteen electors Bryan got 13. The total vote cast was 445,801, McKinley getting 43.92 per cent in 1898 Taylor (Rep.) for Governor, got a plurality of 5,283 in a total vote of 462,565, or 47.51 per cent; Bobell getting

47.23 per cent and Brown, anti-Gobelin Democrat, 12,140 votes, or about 3 per cent. It is notorious, however, that Taylor's actual plurality was greater, but the Democrats would not record it for him. Kentucky is classed as doubtful because of the possibility of the Democrats stealing the State, but it should be Republican. The chances seem to favor McKinley slightly, everything being considered.

It will be seen then that there are many doubtful States, but in order not to be preoccupied, I have given the Democratic ticket in each of them. In 1896 the chances greatly favor McKinley with the probability that he will be in the electoral college, will be quite as great as in 1898.

Speaking of Trusts,

What's the matter with the Croker and VanWyck Ice Trust and Chairman Jones' Cotton Bale Trust that are giving Candidate Bryan so much trouble?



ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

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CANT FOOL THIS FARMER.

(From Chicago Times Herald.)

My Editor—I voted against McKinley.

One of them Bryan spinbenders come

up to the farm the other day and he says:

"What was you for four years ago?"

I told him I was busted, without the ready cash to give the roots a shelling.

"And friend," he says, "what's you for now?"

Says I: "Come inside and look around." Well, he sees the inside—pano and carpet and everything spick and span. "Now, my," he says, "you got a good farm." You must be swimmin'.

"Swimmin' nothing," I says. "I'm out of the water altogether. I'm on dry land, with money in the bank, and the wife and kids smilin' instead of cryin'."

"And friend," he says (all these sellers calls you friend) "who did you vote for in the election?"

"Why, Bryan," I says.

"There you are," says he, shappin' me on the back. "Don't you see? You voted for Bryan, and here's the result. Now, my friend, you got a good farm, and the back again and talkin' very quick, 'no need to do much arguin' with you.' You voted for Bryan, and look round at the house, and says nothing. I know what he means. There's a difference between obtainin' money under false pretenses and obtainin' votes under false pretenses."

The there question, in my mind, sizes up the hull business in a nutshell.

And so we move at present from

ONCE BIT TWICE SHY.

(An American Farmer.)

and a cloud of dust.

Now, Mr. Editor, I take my pen in hand to put it out if there here's the old

time of Tammie business again on a different track and whether there are people who still believe that the man who plows the land must be a chump that they can't get him like the circus封

clerk with the Injin club?

It's easy to work up a man's imagination on an empty stomach. Four years ago the mortgage was on the right side of the neck, and now it's on the left, of my neck and all around me. Suppose you'd been goin' down hill for twelve years and had got to starvation camp. Suppose you'd been workin' round like a dumb thing under the load of debt—not complainin', but jes' sippin' away, with the neck meek and the little necessaries of the house that never been enough chopped off and the "best dress" a sorry lookin' affair. Suppose a slick teller comes along and talks to you about Crosses of Gold, and you want to work, but you build the place up round like a dumb thing under the load of debt—not complainin', but jes' sippin' away, with the neck meek and the little necessaries of the house that never been enough chopped off and the "best dress" a sorry lookin' affair. You'd be apt to listen, maybe, and clutch onto the last straw like I did four years ago.

But these spinbenders are talkin' to full stomachs now, and a full stomach makes a quiet, easy reasonin' brain. McKinley's been unchanged, and can't make the crop grow round like a

sheep's back, and says nothing. I know when I hit the last straw.

I know

The Colorado Outrage: Free Speech Throttled By Silver Trust Hirelings

Those poor, misguided men at Victor are more to be pitied than condemned. Law breaking is never a good political game. I can stand all this kind of thing they choose to give me. It's the very sort of thing I am fighting against as a candidate for office—reason and patriotism against the rule of the mob.—Theodore Roosevelt on his experience at Victor, Col.

FULL STORY OF RIOT.

[Special to Chicago Times-Herald.] Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Vice President, was assaulted and almost mobbed at Victor late this afternoon.

A mob, composed of 150 irresponsible ruffians, not residents of Victor, but hired for the occasion, did their best to break up his mass meeting, and falling in that rashed his party as it marched on foot from Arroyo Hall to the train.

RIOT WELL PLANNED.

The Governor came out of Arroyo Hall in the company of Senator E. O. Wolcott, Senator Lodge, John Proctor Clark and Curtis Guild, Jr. Surrounding him was a small detachment of the Victor Republican Marching Club, a group of his old Rough Riders led by Sherman Bell and a few prominent citizens of Cripple Creek.

Instantly small boys began to throw eggs and lemons at the party. Then came a stone.

A big, lousy miner, whom no one could identify, rushed forward carrying a Bryan banner in his hand. He held the pole of this so that he could use it as a spear. He jabbed at the Governor's breast, but missed him. "Bryan, Bryan," yelled the mob. "Roosevelt, Roosevelt," shouted the Rough Riders.

LAUGHS AT ASSAULTANTS.

The Governor was laughing, but his teeth were showing. The big man made another rush for him with a standard. He reached him this time and struck him on the breast. The Governor never flinched. The air was full of oaths, shouts for Bryan, eggs, lemons and stones.

The Rough Riders closed in on the Governor just as the mob, now thoroughly frenzied, made a strenuous rush to get at him and Senator Wolcott.

"Preserve law and order," shouted the Governor.

"You cowards," yelled Senator Wolcott almost purple with rage.

A man with a scimitar tried to reach the Governor. He was unable to do so. Then he turned his attention to the Rough Riders protecting the Governor.

He hit Lyman White, of Victor, and was instantly knocked down himself. Blood spurted from his mouth. He jumped up and was joined by two other men with scimitars.

MOB IN A FRENZY.

The confusion in the street was terrific. The Republicans were trying to protect the Governor and his party. The mob wanted to get at him.

David Heaton, of Victor, one of the Governor's protectors, went down, hit by a stone. Frank Gowdy, Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, tried to help him, but the rush was too fierce. He was got out of the way of further trouble as best he could.

Sherman Bell was up by his old Colonel smashing right and left with his fists. The scimitars rained down terrific blows on the heads of the Rough Riders.

From the outer edge of the mob people could not see the Governor. All that was distinguishable of his party was the face of Senator Wolcott, and he was using arms and fists in the endeavor to open a way to the train. Every once and a while he could be heard shrieking:

"Cowards! Is this the way you make votes?"

POSTMASTER A FIGHTER.

Daniel Shadforth, postmaster of Cripple Creek, rushed at a man with a scimitar, smashed him in the mouth, hit him under the chin, drove another fist into his eye and put him absolutely out of action. Then he yelled:

"Hurray for McKinley and Roosevelt!"

"Bryan! Bryan!" yelled the mob. Richard Holmes, one of the Republicans marchers, was knocked down. The Governor was now half way to his car. Further passage seemed impossible. Women, standing on the car steps of

the train, where they could see all, cried and screamed:

"He will be killed; they are killing him."

The shower of lemons and eggs kept up, and then struck the Governor. The men with the scimitars appeared to be getting the best of it. Men on the Governor's train, seeing his apparent peril, ran to their way to him.

Then came Holley—Holley of the 32d Michigan two years ago. Holley was mounted, dressed in the khaki of the army.

RIDES INTO THE MOB.

Holley rode his horse straight for the scimitars. The horse plunged and kicked them. The scimitars flailed over from the sickening blows.

But Holley rode on. He drove the scimitars men back. Postmaster Sullivan jumped in again and knocked one of them down. Sherman Bell, aided by Heaton, E. S. Tice, once First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. V., with Frank Gowdy and others formed a flying wedge and literally plowed their way through to the side of the train. They brought the Governor to his car and upon his platform.

Then, as it never has arisen before Victor, went up the ery:

"McKinley and Roosevelt. Three for Teddy!"

The mob surged up to the car platform. The stone-throwing stopped for a moment, but the howling for Bryan and oaths of every description kept on.

ENJOYS THIS MELEE.

The Governor was red of face. He fled the crowd and fairly shouted:

"Good, I never enjoyed anything more in my life. I don't want any better campaigning than that. I do not want anything better than to stand for law and order as against this."

John Proctor Clark put himself in front of the Governor and shouted:

"Get inside of the car, Theodore. Don't stand outside here; get inside."

What the Governor said would not appear well in print. He would not budge. He rebuked Mr. Clark, but the latter said:

"Well, I'll be in front of you whenever there is trouble!"

Senator Wolcott would not go in, although he saw stones in the hands of many of the men in front of him. He shook his fist in their faces and yelled:

"The Republican party is glad to have you act this way, you cowards!"

"Hurray for Bryan," said the mob.

WOLCOTT DEFIES THE MOB.

"I'll run all you want to," retorted the Senator. "Colorado won't stand for anything like this. Cowards, cowards, every one of you!"

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ROETERS WAS PAID.

"We saw him give out the money and started for him, but he got away. We understand also that Joe Quinn, a black poster of these parts, had much to do with inciting this riot."

The mob, many of whom were engaged in it are not residents of Victor. They were undoubtedly paid by somebody to start this riot.

The Governor was no sooner inside of Arroyo Hall than a Bryan meeting was started on the outside by the mob. All the noise possible was made to interrupt the Roosevelt meeting. Finally, that, the rioters started to get into the hall and drive out the Roosevelt people.

Just then Crawford Hall, the big hall where the mob had come to the meeting, burst into flames.

The Governor answered this. He bent over the fire and his face was down almost to the level of the questioner. He said to him:

"I ate it; you never ate it, and you never will; and never will be within five miles of a bullet."

Sherman Bell ranged himself over the Governor's shoulder. The Khaki boys and former rough riders were close behind him. They were fighting mad.

"We're here to fight for Governor,"

"The Governor is colonel now. Law and order must be preserved. I expect to fight all that don't mind about me."

"What about canned beef?" shouted the man in the crowd.

The Governor answered this. He bent over the fire and his face was down almost to the level of the questioner. He said to him:

"I ate it; you never ate it, and you never will; and never will be within five miles of a bullet."

The Governor responded to him:

"Let me go," he exclaimed. "I'll ride this platform out of Victor, stones or no stones."

"There came a stone and struck the Governor on the platform. The Governor bowed calmly to the mob. Bell tried to stand in front of him. He showed them asides and then out, laughing, bowing, exclaiming:

"If this is to be the way they canary against me, I'm going to face it."

"Bang" came another stone and another. They were well thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

It was told that Cripple Creek might have been the scene of the riot.

"Very good," said Mr. Bell, and you other men of my old regiment, I want to say this to you. Don't you do a thing to prevent trouble. Endure everything that is done to you in the interest of the country, if that start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

CAN CARE FOR HIMSELF.

"Don't you bother about me. You see to it that the law is observed. That's all I ask."

"Those poor, misguided men at Victor are more to be pitied than condemned. Law-breaking is never a good

Gon went directly to Governor Roosevelt and apologized in the name of Colorado for the affront.

"My dear sir," said the Governor, "I do not mind it. All I care for is that you have the right to form a state government for your own opinion, and that the law shall be preserved. I am for free speech and free thought everywhere in this nation, and I am glad to know that you are, too."

Senator Wolcott said: "This outrage will do the Republican party a world of good in Colorado. It reveals just what we have to fight here. The riot will be fought on the Democrats with terrible force."

MR. BRYAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

[Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Lexington Herald.]

The entire speech made by Mr. Bryan in accepting the Democratic nomination and in response to the notification of that nomination, is contained in one paragraph. He confined himself in this speech altogether to the question of expansion or imperialism, and he submitted to the country precisely what he will do in regard to this most vital and difficult question. He declared that there was an easy, honorable solution of the Philippine question—it is searching and conclusive. He says:

"If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am in office, and shall call for an immediate declaration of the Nation's policy, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; just as we are not establishing a stable form of government on the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Indians; third, to protect the Filipinos from those who would do them wrong, as we have done for the Indians; and fourth, to hold them as slaves; we will not hold them as subjects; but as freemen, entitled to share with us the fruits of our civilization, and to gradually in center in themselves all the power necessary for home rule."

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Governor
JOHN W. VERKES,
of Dane Co., Wis.

For Appellate Judge, Seventh District,
EDWARD C. O'REAR,
Of Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky.

For Representatives in Congress.

First District,
BENJAMIN C. KEYS,
of Murray, Calloway Co., Ky.

Second District,
WILLIAM H. BURCH,
of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky.

Third District,
J. MCKENZIE MOSS,
of Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky.

Fourth District,
ROBERT M. MCKEELEY,
of Covington, Bracken Co., Ky.

Fifth District,
HARVEY S. IRWIN,
of Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Eighth District,
J. MASON WILLIAMS,
of Mt. Vernon, Boone Co., Ky.

Ninth District,
SAMUEL J. PUGH,
of Vanceburg, Lewis Co., Ky.

Tenth District,
N. T. HOPKINS,
of Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ky.

Eleventh District,
VINCENT BOREING,
of London, Laurel Co., Ky.

CIVIL LIBERTY MEETINGS.

HON. JOHN W. VERKES.
Hon. John W. Verkes, Republican candidate for Governor, will speak at the following times and places:

Grayson—Thursday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
West Liberty—Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1 p. m.
Salyersville—Monday, Oct. 8, 1 p. m.
Prestonsburg—Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1 p. m.
Henderson—Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1 p. m.
Hazard—Friday, Oct. 11, 1 p. m.
Hyden—Saturday, October 12, 1 p. m.
Barbour—Monday, October 15, 1 p. m.

JUDGE W. M. BECKERER.
Maysville, October 6, 1 p. m.
Owingsville, October 13, 1 p. m.
Carlisle, October 20, 1 p. m.
Louisville, October 22, 1 p. m.
Richmond, October 27, 1 p. m.
Carterville, October 28, 1 p. m.
Ashland, October 29, 7:30 p. m.
Beattyville, November 2, 1 p. m.
Jackson, November 5, 1 p. m.

HON. E. G. SCHURE.
Madisonville, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 8.
Erlinton, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 8.
Dixon, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.
Sebree, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.
Morgantown, 1 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.
Uniontown, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.
Owensboro, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 5.

FORMER EXPANSION.

If the Bryan policy had been in vogue when George Rogers Clark invaded the Illinois country, the American troops would have been recalled and the western expansion of the United States checked.

If Mr. Bryan had been a member of the Continental Congress when George Washington suggested the annexation of the Bermudas, the Father of his Country would have received a scoring from the man who now abusively Roosevelt for holding to Washington's views.

Had Bryan and not Jefferson been President in 1800, the territory of Louisiana would not have been annexed.

Had he been President in 1819, we should have lost Oregon, Washington and Florida.

Had he been President in 1848, we should have lost California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Had he been President in 1867, we should have lost Alaska.

Had he been elected President in 1896, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines would have been in the possession of some other nation than the United States.

If he is elected President next November, we shall lose the Philippines, and the policy of American control in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba will be reversed.

BRYAN AND THE TRUST MAGNATE.

[Editorial in Chicago Times-Herald.] Somebody has made the truly frightful discovery that the man who presided at the Bryan meeting when the Democratic candidate spoke recently at Parkersburg, W. Va., was and is not only a railroad magnate but a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company. The name of the gentleman referred to is J. N. Camden. He once represented West Virginia in the United States Senate and is at present a capitalist, who makes no effort to deny the fact.

Mr. Camden has always been a Democrat, and it is probable that he always will be one, in spite of his heavy financial interests in perhaps the greatest trust in the world. Evidently ex-Senator Camden, who is on the inside and should therefore be able to judge, sees no reason to hope that the Republicans will show favors to the trusts that the Democrats, if in power, would deny.

In Nebraska Mr. Bryan is a Populist or the Populists. In States where the Democrats can win without the help

of the Populists Mr. Bryan shuns the latter, as he would the plague. In Kansas and Illinois Mr. Bryan denounces the trusts—declares that they are trying to enslave the workingman. In West Virginia trust magnates preside at Mr. Bryan's meetings.

Mr. Bryan seems to be that base ball players would call "a capable all-round man."

NOT AFRAID OF REPUBLICANS.

Gen. D. H. McIntyre, of Mexico, Mo., a lifelong Democrat, has left his party on account of Bryanism. He admits that he leaves the Democratic party very reluctantly, but he felt that he could not conscientiously support the "fallacious doctrines now advocated by Bryan and his party." Gen. McIntyre says:

"The single question is the real issue in this campaign, but for policy the men who are conducting it are saving very little, although Mr. Bryan made it more prominent in the platform at Kansas City than in any other issue. You notice that Mr. Bryan has not asked a question whether or not he will discharge the obligations of the Government with silver if elected."

"I have been in the Senate of the country for the last forty years I find that thirty-two years of this time the country has been under Republican rule, and that it has prospered greatly, and that it is not argued. Look in any direction and you find signs of improvement and advancement. It can't possibly be that the Republican party has been so detrimental to public interests."

AMERICAN DEMOCRAT.

Among the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 who have declared this year for McKinley and Roosevelt is Edgar H. Gans, of Baltimore. At the request of the Baltimore News he has prepared a statement in defense of his course. This statement deals with the currency as the real paramount issue of the campaign. Mr. Gans replying in substance if not in intention to Mr. Schurz's contention that if Mr. Bryan is elected he cannot do much harm to the gold standard. Mr. Gans says:

"In the event of Democratic success the execution of the gold standard of 1900 would be in the hands of the high priest of free silver. The distrust occasioned by his election would at least cause an immediate hoarding of gold, which would strain to the utmost the working of the currency, and in maintaining the parity of the metals. It is the utmost importance for sound Money Democrats to remember that the provision for the gold reserve in the act of 1900 did not apply to the minting of greenbacks and treasury notes, and that the only way that a Secretary of the Treasury could maintain the parity of the metals is by the issue of gold in the general fund of the treasury. Continuing out is to use the discretion contained in him by that part of Section 2 of the act of 1900 which provides that 'the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in financing the notes of the treasury or in the first silver Attorney General would so construe the law? Would he not say that by the very terms of the law he is not compelled to give up discretion in the use of the words "sound purpose" do not include maintenance of the parity, particularly in view of a section in the House bill which the Senate rejected?"

Mr. Gans continues simply as a citizen with an intelligent preconception of the interests at risk in the contest. He is not a Republican. On the contrary he is a man who would be a Democrat if the Democratic position on the currency would permit him to be. Believing as he does he will take neither to the woods, nor to the fence.

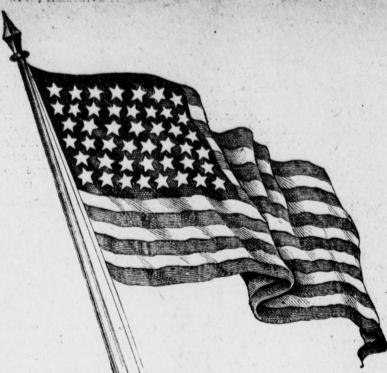
AN IOWA DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Dr. W. H. Ord, of Wilton, Ia., announces his intention to vote for McKinley. Dr. Ord states that he has steadily voted the Democratic ticket from 1847 to the present, but that he will this year vote with the administration.

Says he: "I am an admirer of W. J. Bryan. I love him, a Western product, a brash man, full of fire, push and progress, and I wish to have him for himself, for the people and for the generations yet to be, when he shall have found out the right. If by some magic wand, or the reproduction of a Burroughs speech R. R. R.—he shall gain the electoral vote and become President, that will be the last of him. Politically he will go down with the Democratic party to oblivion. I have always considered it bad policy when you are battling the ocean wave, breasting the flood tide, to stop and bant the quality of the horse you are astride. We are in the rush of mighty waves. One slip of a cog, or a new master at the helm, may cause disasters from which we may not recover as individuals or as a nation."

The people would like to hear from Mr. Bryan on the subject of the Tammany tax trust and Chairman Jones' round cage pale trust.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.



BRYAN'S REVOLUTIONARY THREATS.

Secretary Gage has shown clearly the power which Bryan might use as President to nullify the gold standard law, if so disposed. It becomes then a momentous question what his disposition in the matter would be, and as to this there can be no doubt. Mr. Bryan has pledged himself in public speeches to use every power, regular and irregular, direct and indirect, to force the country upon a silver basis, if he is elected President.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO THREAT.

Bryan gives in his book the full text of his speech in the campaign of 1896 to the business men of Chicago. This speech addressed specially to the business men was supposed to declare his plans and policies with more deliberation and care than an ordinary effusion on the stump. In the report of this speech, since coolly and deliberately embodied in his book, on page 267, he says:

"And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that WE INTEND TO PAY OUR COIN OBLIGATIONS IN EITHER GOLD OR SILVER. I propose that we shall say to them: 'Gentlemen, if you conspire to make that silver dollar less than the gold dollar, we shall pay you in that silver dollar. You say that is repudiation. I deny it. They bought our bonds only a short time ago and they made a difference between coins and gold bonds, charging for the risk they took, and now let them have the risk they charged for. Do you say they have a right to charge us more because of the risk they took and that we have not the right to exercise the option which they calculated on?'

It will be noted that Bryan proposed here a policy which was to be followed, not allowed, but of supposed benefit to the country, but solely to secure revenge upon the foreign bondholder. He did not stop to consider the question of sawing off the limb on which the country is sitting and starting it down toward a silver basis by paying interest in silver. The only purpose animating him was that of "getting even" with the foreign bondholders.

THE PHILADELPHIA THREAT.

Mr. Bryan's threat to have it out with the bondholders is a matter that concerns not those individuals alone but the whole country; hence it is significant to know that the threat of striking them over the shoulders of labor and industry was not confined to one speech or one occasion. Many times in the campaign he reiterated his determination to resort to extreme and even circuitous and irregular measures to attack the bondholders and the gold standard. Thus in his speech at Philadelphia (report on page 477 of his book) he boldly declared:

"I have said that if there was anybody who believed the maintenance of the gold standard absolutely essential, he ought not to vote for me at all. IF I CAN PREVENT THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD, YOU CAN RELY UPON ME DOING IT UPON THE VERY FIRST OPPORTUNITY THAT THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE ME."

SEIZING ON DOUBTFUL AND IRREGULAR POWERS FOR REVENGE.

It was no mere slip of the tongue which caused Mr. Bryan to speak of attacking the gold standard by irregular and extra legal means. He did not want his followers to understand that he would use only such power as the law might give him to force the country on a silver basis. Instead, in an extraordinary speech made at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he spoke of "the people taking the reins in their own hands," he also said (page 596 of his book): "I believe in the restoration of bimetallism, and if I have behind me the hearts, as well as the votes, of the American people, YOU MAY DEPEND UPON IT THAT NO POWER IN THIS COUNTRY OR ANY OTHER NATION will prevent the opening of our mints to the free coining of silver on equal terms with gold and at the present ratio."

Taken by itself, this might have been thought a slip of the tongue, but not so when viewed in connection with the speeches at Chicago and Philadelphia, together with the still more formal one at Madison Square. Few men in America have ever spoken of taking any official action or invoking any power over and above that authorized by the votes of the people. The legal ballot is the measure of legal money. But Mr. Bryan told his listeners at Ottumwa that if he was to have not only the votes of the people, but their hearts, then no power could withstand him.

A moment later in that same speech, he spoke of the people waiting until patience was exhausted, then arousing themselves and taking the reins of government into their own hands—a course transcending the law and appealing to the forces of revolution.

SINISTER CHALLENGE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The full significance of these utterances is only to be understood when they are considered in the light of the still earlier and more formal one made at Madison Square (Bryan's book page 320) where he said:

"I SHALL ALWAYS REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO DISSENT FROM A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT."

This is the same man who talks about invoking powers coming not from the ballots but from "the hearts of the people" and of the multitude taking the reins in their own hands and of securing revenge on the foreign holders of our bonds.

REVOLUTIONARY BRYAN.

These are revolutionary doctrines, one and all. There is no lawful or constitutional power in this country coming from "the hearts of the people" as distinguished from their ballots. It takes a three-fourths vote to amend the constitution and a mere majority of the people cannot take the reins into their own hands. Equally certain is it that foreign holders of our bonds cannot be discriminated against and paid in a different coin from those at home. The Supreme Court would be bound to prevent any such action. Bryan, of course, knew that and hence the significance of his threat and warning to that tribunal.

Bryan knew as well in 1896 as he does now that some able lawyers have persistently claimed that, as a matter of mere legal duty, the Supreme Court would be compelled to declare against a change in the obligations of contracts from a gold standard to a silver basis. Bryan, of course, denies that, but is not content to stop there. He plainly means to "disent from the decisions of the Supreme Court," not only in that instant but in many others where that tribunal might feel bound to uphold the gold standard and the obligations of the law, as against the invocation of irregular and unauthorized powers derived from "the hearts of the people" and not from ballots cast in accordance with the constitution and the laws.

It would no doubt be dangerous for Bryan to nullify the gold standard by paying the interest on bonds in silver, but he would have to be his own utterances if he stopped there. The revolutionary program which he proposes goes much farther than that. What is to be the response of law-abiding and law-respecting voters?

A GENTLEMAN AND A DEMOGOGUE.

[The Independent]

In his Labor Day speech at Chicago Gov. Roosevelt acted the gentleman.

He said one word that was an appeal for votes for the Republican party.

This was not true of Mr. Bryan. He

devoted a large part of his address to

the planks of the Democratic platform,

such as "government by injunctions,"

and he concluded with an attack on

"imperialism," and Mr. McKinley's

policy in Porto Rico, Cuba and the

Philippines pursued the past two years;

and his last sentence was a charge to

working men that "on election day

their silent ballots can shape the de-

tiny to this nation, and other bring

the government back to its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the Old World." Such an address was a violation of the courtesies and the promises of the occasion.

"IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELEIVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I TELL HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.